

are somewhat more extensive, while the ferruginous color covers more of the flagellum. In some Cuban specimens the apical abdominal segments are as extensively ferruginous-red as in *cubensis*; in the Bahaman specimens they are almost wholly black. One Cuban specimen, however, is in this respect like those of the Bahamas, so that the Bahaman wasps without reddish on the base of the first tergite do not seem to be racially distinct from the Cuban ones.

7b. *Pachodynerus scrupeus* var. *bahamensis* Bequaert and Salt, 1931. This form differs from typical *scrupeus* in the first tergite of the abdomen being tricolored, broadly red at base (to beyond the angular edge), narrowly black in the middle, and banded with yellow at apex. The terminal segments of the abdomen are black in all specimens seen. Known only from the Bahamas: New Providence; Andros I. (Andros Cay); Long I. (Clarence-town); Watling I.; Rum Cay.

*Male* (undescribed).—Similar in color to the female, except that the clypeus is entirely yellow. Structurally it agrees with the male of typical *scrupeus*.

Allotype from New Providence, Bahamas, May 1, 1932 (J. G. Myers). Both holotype and allotype at M.C.Z. (No. 27832).

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PUPAL PARASITES OF TABANIDÆ.—To complete the record the following references should be appended to my note on the pupal parasites of the Tabanidæ (Bailey, 1947). The chalcid *Diglochis occidentalis* Ashmead, of the Pteromalidæ, was reported as a parasite of three species of *Chrysops*, namely *C. excitans*, *C. mitis* and *C. moerens*, by Cameron (1926) and Philip (1931) found four pupæ of *C. mitis* parasitized by this species in Minnesota. These were previously overlooked. References: Bailey, N. S., 1947, *Psyche*, 54(2): 142; Cameron, A. E., 1926, *Bull. Ent. Res.*, 17(1): 39–40; Philip, C. B., 1931, *Minn. Agric. Exper. Station Tech. Bull.*, 80: 68.—N.S. BAILEY, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University.